

# GERMANS' ADVANCE TOWARD COAST CITIES CHECKED

in the Verdun region and the alleged destruction of French divisions, was as follows:

Belgium—Several engagements took place on the night of October 12-13 in the vicinity of Ghent. On the 13th Anglo-French troops occupied Ypres.

First—On our left wing as far as the Oise the military operations continue normally.

Second—In the centre the progress of our troops in the region of Berry-au-Bac is confirmed.

Third—On our right wing there is nothing new.

Although it is not our custom to notice the ineffectualities of the German press, it seems advisable to denounce the false news published by certain German newspapers of the alleged destruction of two divisions of French cavalry. This statement is absolutely false.

The truth is that forces of French and German cavalry, with supports, had been engaged for many days on the front at La Bassée, Estaires and Valenciennes. The German cavalry was able to make progress, very slight, however, between the canal of La Bassée and the Lys River, but was obliged to fall back in the region to the north of the Lys. The losses of the German cavalry were certainly at least as heavy as ours. One of their divisions in particular suffered heavily because it was followed throughout a whole day by our aviators, who never ceased dropping bombs on it.

In the same way the Germans have announced that they are going ahead with the siege of Verdun. Here again, to know the truth, it is enough to recall the situation as made known again and again by French communiques. The Germans have never even advanced far enough to strike directly at Verdun. They made two unsuccessful attempts at a great distance to try to surround our forces operating near that fortress.

One of these attempts was marked by their attempt to advance through the Aronne forest between Buxyville and Valenciennes. It will be recalled that this attack failed with serious loss. We did not even announce that two German battalions had been annihilated there.

A second German effort, with a much stronger effective force, was made to cross the Meuse in the region of St. Mihiel. While the Germans succeeded in reaching the river bank from Malzy to Chauvencourt, all their efforts to cross failed, the Germans finding themselves taken on the flank by bodies of our troops moving from the south to the north in the southern part of the heights of the Meuse and through the southern Woëvre region.

LONDON, Oct. 14.—The official news bureau issued this statement to-day: "Our troops have been engaged with the enemy toward the left of the allied line, with the result that the Germans have been pressed back slightly on their flank."

"Four Government transports are engaged to-day in carrying fugitives to England. The aggregate number of refugees crossing the Channel by this means is 10,000."

## OSTEND EVACUATED; KING AND TROOPS LEAVE

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.  
LONDON, Oct. 14.—Ostend has been practically abandoned to the Germans. The official press bureau denies reports that the city has been taken, but a correspondent of the *Daily News* brought word to-night from Ostend that when he left there this morning the Germans were within an hour's march of the coast.

King Albert and the main part of the Belgian army left last night, presumably to effect a junction with the Franco-British troops operating to the south-east. All the members of the Government are now in Havre.

The new German plan of campaign, embracing the occupation of all Belgium, including the coast towns, is believed also to include the occupation of some of the ports of northern France. The success of this movement, so far as any permanent military results are concerned, is considered to rest largely on the outcome of the engagement apparently impending on the Franco-Belgian frontier, between the French Department of the Nord and the Belgian provinces of West Flanders and Hainaut.

Despatches from Amsterdam say the Germans demanded the surrender of the railway station at Eschen, on the Dutch frontier, last night. This morning the town and station were more than 600 miles north of Ghent, and Melle, to the southeast of Ghent, is described in a Reuter despatch from Ostend dated October 11. The despatch says French marine fusiliers ended the fighting with a bayonet charge, forcing the enemy to retire in the direction of Oudegem, to the southeast of Melle.

The correspondent says the German losses in the encounter were more than 600 killed, a large number wounded and 400 prisoners. The fighting, he says, was resumed on the morning of October 11 near Lede, to the east of Oudegem. From the district northeast of Ostend comes unconfirmed report of fighting in the direction of Zeebrugge, a coast town fifteen miles from Ostend.

## REVERSE NEAR GHENT.

By Central News.  
OSTEND, Oct. 14.—The allied forces east of Ghent met with a somewhat heavy reverse Sunday morning. They had been fighting all day Saturday and the heavy German artillery compelled them to evacuate their position.

During their retreat in the night one brigade was led on the wrong road by a guide and was ambushed. It suffered considerable losses. The retreat, however, was continued in good order toward Thourout, to the southwest of Bruges, where the fighting was resumed Monday and yesterday, the Germans bringing up large reinforcements and making the fullest use of their big guns.

## GERMANS IN ECKEREN.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.  
ROOSENDAAL, Holland, Oct. 13 (televised).—Germans occupied Eeckeren, four miles north of Antwerp, to-day. Three hundred German soldiers occupied the town.

## REMOVAL OF CAPITAL ABROAD NOT UNIQUE

But King Albert While in France Retains Full Power Over Belgians.

## CLUNET DISCUSSES STATUS

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.  
PARIS, Oct. 14.—Edouard Clunet, former president of the Institute of International Law, in an article on the status of the Belgian Government in its installation on French soil says that the rarity of the incident does not allow of a direct reply to the questions which have arisen in connection with it.

M. Clunet says that some analogy must be sought to the situation. There have been cases of sovereigns who have lost their power and have sought refuge in neighboring states, in which the outward honors due to royalty were accorded by courtesy. He also inquired heavily because it was followed throughout a whole day by our aviators, who never ceased dropping bombs on it.

"But now," M. Clunet continues, "France offers hospitality to the head of a state who fully possesses power over and the attachment of his people, and also to a constitutional Government over which he presides."

The French Government, seeking a case approaching most nearly the present one, selected the situation of the Holy See in Italy.

"But," he adds, "Papal extraterritoriality under the law guarantees is not complete. The residences of the Pope and the acts transacted there are under the control of the Italian Government. The Pope, from the French point of view, is not considered the chief of a State and the flag of the Vatican does not represent a nation, hence this regime must be enlarged for Belgium, which must have, in the country to which it paid the highly appreciated favor of asking asylum, a situation approaching as closely as possible to that possessed in its own territory."

"French territory devoted to the accommodation of the Belgian Government must enjoy complete extraterritoriality. The positive idea of a continuation of the soil of the mother country, which applies to foreign warships, must apply here also."

## French Right Wing Fighting Near Metz

Official German Statement Denies Report of a Repulse There.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.  
LONDON, Oct. 14.—An official message from Berlin sent here by aerogram, says: "According to statements by prisoners the French troops were told that the Germans had been beaten and that several of the forts at Metz had fallen. As a matter of fact our troops fighting in that region have not lost ground at any point."

## TRAPPED IN CANAL.

German Battalion Near Death by Drowning in Lorraine.

By HERBERT DUCKWORTH, Special Correspondent of The Sun and the London "Daily News."

COPENHAGEN, Oct. 14.—Despatches received from Munich are important as showing how far the French right has penetrated Lorraine. They say a battalion of Bavarian reserves marching through an empty canal between Saarburg and Saarbrücken was outmaneuvered by the French, who flooded the canal.

The Bavarians were caught like rats in a sewer and were unable to get out of the canal owing to the steepness of the concrete sides. A Bavarian motorcycle engineer dashed off to shut the sluice gates. Although he was hit several times he managed to reach the gates, which he closed after shooting a French engineer.

The Bavarian came near falling into the canal but was rescued. His bravery saved his comrades, who were nearly neck deep in the water.

## BELFORT NOW GERMANS' AIM.

Strongest of France's Barrier Bunkers to Be Besieged.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.

LONDON, Oct. 14.—Unable to break through France's barrier fortresses at Verdun, Toul or Nancy, the Germans are now seriously threatening Belfort, the strongest link in the chain.

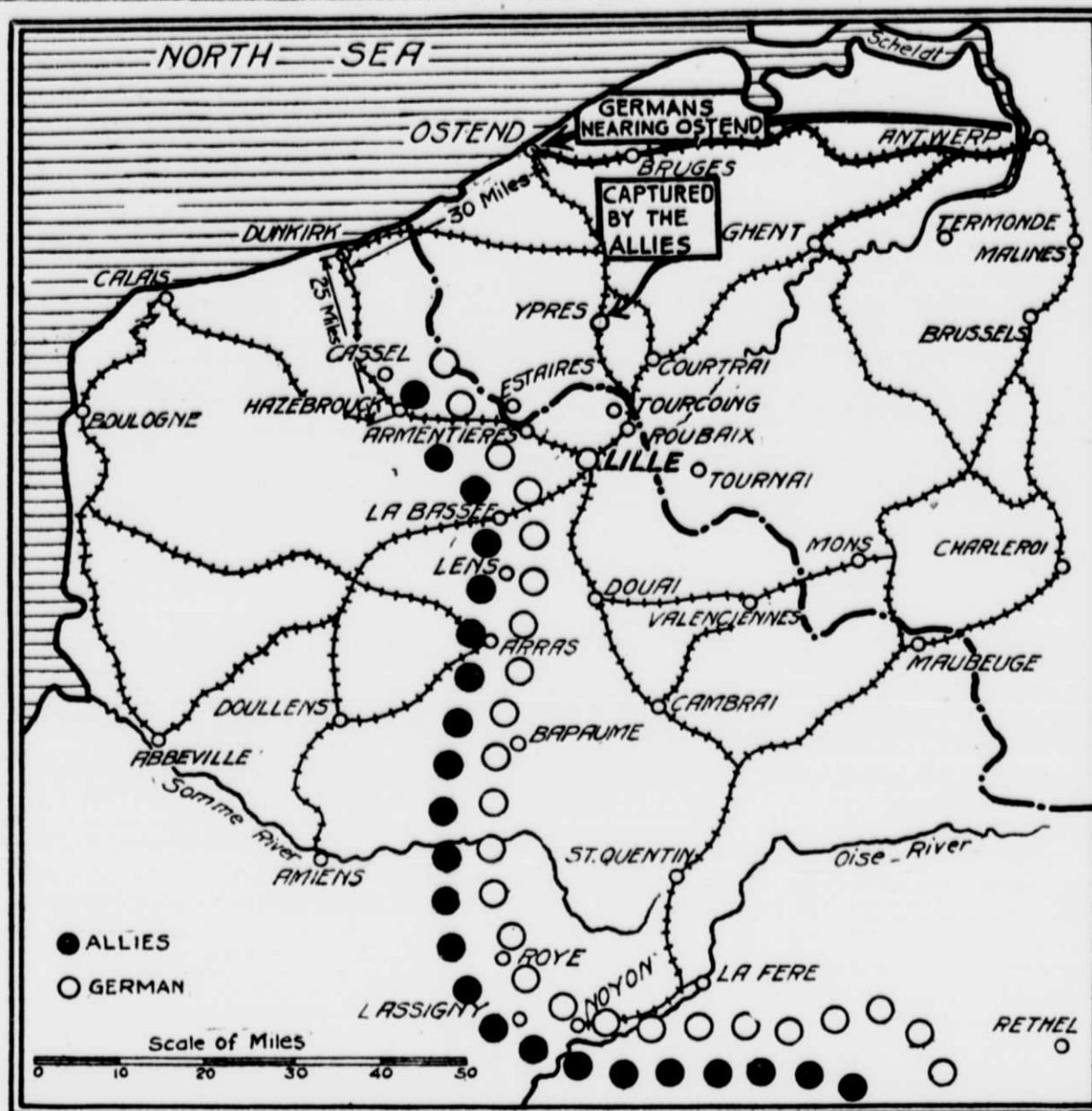
It is reported from Copenhagen that the Germans are preparing to lay siege to Belfort with as large a force as can be massed. The despatch says that the entire civil population has left the city.

It was recently given out that the French operations in Alsace, directly east of Belfort, had been very successful. If this is true, it is not believed that the Germans can press the siege of Belfort, since there would be a large hostile force operating in their rear.

## FRENCH FORTS LACKING.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.

PARIS, Oct. 14.—The Temps says that the situation in the Lille district remains confused and remarks: "How sad has been the role which our fortified places, Lille, Rheims and others, have played in this war. For the past twenty years many officers have tried to show that the progress in artillery has demanded a complete re-handling of our system of fortification, but they made their demands in vain. Every fort incapable of furnishing a prolonged resistance should be demolished and the few forts preserved should be provided with the most perfected means of defence in action, not only with concrete and armor, but with a garrison prepared to carry on a struggle against an assailant employing the same measures."



The battle line from the region of Noyon and Roye north to the Belgian border, as shown in the above map, is based upon the official communique issued at Paris yesterday. By this it will be seen that the northernmost point of the French line is at Hazebrouck. An unofficial statement is to the effect that the French line has really swung around to Ypres, which the official communique reports that the allies have occupied.

In the map is also indicated a possible line of withdrawal for the British and Belgian troops from Ostend. The distance from Ostend along the highway parallel to the coast to Dunkirk is thirty miles. The distance from Dunkirk to the northernmost point of the allies' line at Hazebrouck is about twenty-five miles.

## Germans' Rush Failing, They Plan Great Campaign

To Become Solidly Rooted in France and Belgium, Permitting Release of Masses of Troops Against the Russians, Is Kaiser's Purpose.

To explain the present operations in northwestern France, which are reported in despatches announcing the German advance upon Ostend, the seizure of Lille and the massing of allied troops south of Lille and north of Arras it is necessary to review briefly the progress of recent events in the western front. It is similarly essential to recognize that in the last four weeks the whole German plan has been modified—or rather a new plan has been adopted.

During the first six weeks of the war, that is, from the attack upon Liege to the battle of the Marne, the German General Staff attempted to destroy the main French army of France by launching one terrific drive at Paris of the whole German military machine, save for a few army corps retained on the Russian boundary. Could France be crushed, Paris captured, the chief enemy of the Germans would be eliminated in the first weeks of war, the German masses could then go east and dispose of Russia. After that England would remain, but only as a sea power. This followed the strategy of Napoleon in his Austerlitz campaign.

By a narrow margin this colossal effort failed. At the battle of the Marne the Germans were thrown back. They were not routed, but it was necessary for them to fall back upon a selected position, concentrate and rest. This work covered the period from September 7 until September 15, when the Germans were again concentrated behind the Aisne, all armies again in touch and their line of communications intact.

Once this concentration was achieved they began promptly to make effort to take the offensive. From the Oise to the Meuse, along the broad front on which Soissons and Rheims are placed, there were in the days following September 15, when the German retreat from the Marne desperate struggles which marked the final attempt of the Germans to resume their initial plan, to crush France by a single blow.

But by September 20 it was plain that the opportunity had vanished; gains in certain places were made, but only minor gains, while allied resistance behind entrenched positions became more and more sustained. It was plain to the whole world, probably to the German General Staff before, that the first German attempt, after great triumph, had been missed. It remained to begin another.

Before a new attack could be made, however, certain conditions had to be faced. In their rush toward Paris the Germans had left the Belgian army behind them at Antwerp, an English force at Ostend and the French Channel ports uninvested. Paris taken, the main French armies deployed, these could be dealt with in their turn and were without value. But Paris untaken, the allied military power unbroken, they constituted after the battle of the Marne a grave menace to German communications, a peril to their rear if they were compelled to leave the Aisne and a drain upon their field armies, since they held back troops needed in France.

Thus in the last week of September it became clear that the Germans, temporarily abandoning their offensive in France, were setting out methodically, deliberately, to clear the flank and rear in Belgium of the enemy. First in the road was Antwerp. Until Antwerp was captured their whole hold in Belgium was precarious, for Antwerp was east of the Scheldt, and from it Belgian troops could easily reach German communications.

So the Germans proceeded to besiege and take Antwerp. This gave them possession of Belgium east of the Scheldt, that is, more than three-quarters of the kingdom. It also gave them the line of the Scheldt River as a barrier against any Anglo-Belgian attack coming east from Ostend. But it did not greatly shorten their line, and it left them still faced with the possibility of the eventual arrival on their front from Ostend, from Calais, from Dunkirk, from Boulogne of British armies sent across the Channel.

The next step and the one which now fills the press was logically an advance of the Germans to the Channel. Look at the battle maps of the day and it will be seen that the German line, after coming straight east from Metz and Noyon, turns north at a right angle and stretches vaguely toward Lille, Ghent and Ant-

## Thousands Flee Ostend on Steamers for England

30,000 Homeless Refugees Camp on Dock Throughout Night and in Morning Fight for Places on Vessels—Aeroplane Adds to Terrors.

## 7,500 WOUNDED BELGIAN SOLDIERS TAKEN ACROSS

By H. COZENS-HARDY.

Special correspondent of The Sun and the London "Daily News."

LONDON, Oct. 14.—I left Ostend on the last boat before the German occupation, for it was an occupation, not a capture. Belgian outposts came into Ostend at 9 o'clock this morning and reported that the German outposts were within an hour of the coast. It may be true, just as the bombardment of Bruges, which was credited yesterday but which turned out to be an anticipation of the facts, but at any rate the rumor had its effect and 15,000 hysterical refugees were on the pier as we steamed out just before noon.

The departure of refugees this morning marked the climax of the thrilling scenes which Ostend has witnessed every day this week. All night long upward of 20,000 homeless creatures, laden with household goods, camped on docks. There must have been 8,000 at the central station, of whom more than a thousand were wounded soldiers and 5,000 were little children, crying, laughing and losing their mothers.

Earlier boats to-day left without special incident, all crowded from stem to stern. But after the flight of a German aeroplane directly over the pier as the last boat drew alongside the excitement threatened to pass all bounds. Every rifle on the boat and the pier cracked with defiance for the sinister bird of prey hovering over the multitude. Curses arose to the sky, but neither imprecations nor bullets interfered with the progress of the aviator, who sailed along at a height of 7,000 feet.

Three or four of the officers on our boat plugged away with great persistence, to the infinite delight of a camera artist. The distracted refugees had to wait until 7,000 wounded Belgian soldiers had reached the dock before they were allowed to embark. There was some struggling, which could easily have been exaggerated quite unnecessarily, but there were numerous instances of men giving up their places to women and children, for 2,000 of whom room could not be found.

Into the small boats at the bow and stern of the steamer children were thrown by strong arms and small craft rowed around on either side, their burdens being hauled up over the lower deck. Wounded Belgian soldiers to the number of 7,500 were landed in England.

## RUSH TO ENGLAND.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.

FOLKSTONE, Oct. 14.—The rush of Belgian refugees was greater to-day. By 5 o'clock this evening three boats had arrived from Ostend bringing 5,000 Belgians. Two more boats with 3,000 more refugees are expected tonight.

Masses of men, women and children and hundreds of soldiers, wounded and unwounded, all were huddled indiscriminately, indicating the frenzied rush to get on the boats at Ostend. I am informed that the scenes there to-day are indescribable. One man put it: "There is no government there; no law."

## ANTWERP DEFENDER CAPTIVE.

Gen. de Gulse Taken Prisoner After Heroic Resistance.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.

LONDON, Oct. 14.—A despatch from Cologne says that Gen. de Gulse, the Belgian military commander at Antwerp, has been taken as a prisoner to Aix-la-Chapelle. The command of the fortress is now in the hands of Major Gen. von Bodenhausen, police president of Metz, according to the *Metz Zeitung*.

## NEW AMSTERDAM RESUMES TRIP.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.

ROTTERDAM, Oct. 14.—The Holland-America liner, *Nieuw Amsterdam*, has been allowed to proceed on her voyage to Rotterdam after landing 1,400 barrels of lubricating oil.

## Anonymous

'Anonymity, how many crimes are committed in thy name!'

'Of course, the ins and outs of Supply and Demand are so intricate and complex that we cannot be expected nor is it necessary to know who actually makes many of the things we use.'

'But Anonymous is a poor tailor—you cannot get the fullest satisfaction from a tailor whose identity ceases somewhere at the end of a railroad line.'

'The beauty of Saks clothes is that they actually are Saks clothes—made by Saks, of New York, in New York, for New Yorkers, with all the authenticity of style which that implies.'

'Don't deal with your tailor in the dark—there is a daylight directness about Saks clothes, typified by the lofty well-lighted aisles in which they are displayed, and realized in the luminous individuality of the clothes themselves.'

Suits . . . \$17.50 to \$50

Fall Overcoats \$15.00 to \$38

Saks & Company

Broadway at 34th Street

Beginning this morning

An important sale of

Men's \$4 and \$5 Shirts

at \$1.95

Shirts in which the fabrics are

identical with those shown in

the best \$4 and \$5 shirts made

These shirtings are exquisite—fine Scotch

Madras cloths, Oxford de laine satin stripes and

radium satin striped silk and linen crepes. Bold,

heavy, trenchant stripe designs, in any number of

brilliant single and combination colorings. Tailored

in plain and pleated negligee models, with

starched cuffs, and tailored perfectly, which is

more to the point.

The latest shirt ideas from abroad, in which the

most discriminating New Yorker will feel at home

This four-fold

Chauffeur's Outfit at \$45

is a sound, sensible, serviceable,

satisfactory, Saks-like solution

It saves time for the chauffeur by making one pur-

chase do for four. It saves to the owner at least

25% of the customary cost. And it gives to both

the owner and the chauffeur the satisfaction de-

rived from dealing with a motor apparel shop

which is New York's final authority on motor

modes.

This is the outfit:

Overcoat, double or single

Norfolk Suit, plain or

breasted, convertible coat-

pleated, with long or

lar, made of all wool Ox-

ford whipcord or Irish

Oxford whipcord crav-

ettee.

Motor Cap to match the suit.

Pair of Grip-Palm Driving Gloves.

